S. H. KAUPFMANN, Prof.

THE EVENING STAR is served by carriers to their substribers at TEN CENTS PER WEEK, OR FORTY-FOUR CENTS PER MONTH. Copies at the ounter Two CENTS each. By mail—three months, \$1.50; six months, \$3.00; one year, \$5. THE WEEKLY STAR-Published Friday-91.50

a year. Invariably is advance, is both cases, and no paper sent longer than paid for.

out in crowds to pay their respects to him.

this morning the announcement by telegraph

from the Academy of Sciences, Vienna, of the

discovery of a comet in right ascension twenty

hours forty-two minutes; declination plus twenty-four degress fifty-one minutes; faint

BY THE RETIREMENT of Admiral Sands and

the resignation from the Superintendency of

the Coast Survey of Professor Pierce two va-

cancies are created in the Commission to ob-

will be filled by Admiral Davis and by Captain

C. P. Patterson, the new Superintendent of

PERSONAL .- Hon. Alex. H. Stephens rode out

General Spinner is expected to return to

.... Representative Sheldon, of Louisiana,

to-day for the first time in several weeks.

Washington to-night or to-morrow from his trip to the lagoons and everglades of Flori-

will leave Washington to-night to attend the

funeral of his mether in Ohio, he to-day having

received the distressing intelligence of her

THE PROPOSED NEW BRIDGE OVER THE

EASTERN BRANCH .- In the House to-day, after

disposing of the Washington City and Point

Leokout railroad bill, Mr. Eldridge, of Wiscon-

sin, introduced the bill providing for the con-

struction of an iron bridge over the Eastern

Branch of the Potomac, which was referred to

the committee of the whole. The provisions of

the bill, which appropriates \$250,000 for the purpose of building the bridge, have heretofore

THERE SEEMS to be no general understand-

ing in the public departments about closing

them on Monday next in commemoration of

Washington's birthday; but as to-morrow is in

reality the anniversary of that event, and as it has not been constituted a legal holiday, it is

very doubtful if there will be any general sus-

pension of business on Monday, except at the Post Office department, which, by order of

Postmaster General Creswell, will be closed on

CONFIRMATIONS .- The Senate, in executive

session yesterday, confirmed the following nom-

inations :- J. W. Wright, receiver of public

moneys at Pioche, Nevada; J. C. Foster, regis-

ter, Pioche, Nevada. Consuls-James M. True.

III., at Kingsten, Canada; Newton Crane, Mo.,

at Manchester; Nathaniel Lyons, Sierra Leone,

at Sierra Leone. United States Marshals-Isaac

F. Quimby, northern district of New York; Ed-

ward S. Kearney, Washington Territory; Ben-jamin J. Speener, Indiana. Collectors of Cus-

toms-Jas. Brady, jr., Fall River, Mass.; Wm. R. Coddington, Perth Amboy, N. J.; N. B. Nutt.

Passamaquoddy, Me., and several postmasters.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, according to history,

was born on the 22d of February. It struck Mr.

Crittenden, of Missouri, that a great nation's

Congress should "lay off" on the anniversary of

the birth of the father of said great nation, and

this morning he entered a motion that when the

House adjourns to-day it be to meet on Tues-

day next, in order to allow members quietly to

ruminate on the 23d of February upon the illus-

trions deeds of a great man, who was born 24

bours in advance of that day some years since.

A "gate-post" vote resulted in 98 in the affirma-

ayes and noes were demanded, which resulted

tive, and 53 in the negative, whereupon the

in adopting the motion by yeas 115, nays 85

adjourned over for Washington's birthday.

This is the first time in ten years the House has

A WIFE AND MOTHER ON THE CLERKSHIP

QUESTION .- Dear Star : In this day of retrench-

ment and reduction of clerical force, let me ask

(through your paper) in the name of humanity, that humane discrimination may be exercised by

those in authority in the discharging of the

clerks. If a married man, with a wife and little

ones depending upon his daily labor for their daily feed and shelter, be equally as faithful

and competent in the discharge of his duties as

the unmarried clerk beside him, it would be

but right and just that the man of family be

given the preference. In times like the present,

if discharged, and without any prospect of get-

ting anything to do, it would be much more easy

for a young man to pack his trunk and go

"home to father and mother," than for a mar-

ried man, established in a house, to break up

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE INDIANS .- The

Board of Indian Commissioners have been in

Philadelphia, who is detained by illness. The meeting was called to consider the present

transfer of the Indian burenu to the War de-

the Indians shouln be persevered in. The com-

missioners are of the opinion that any legisla-

tion, either directly or indirectly, looking to the

opening of the Indian territory would be a vlo-

lation of our solemn treaty obligations, and

of any law for the organization of a territorial

government not acceptable to the civilized

tribes, and which would indirectly open the country for the ingress of whites, would, in the

opinion of the board, he such an infraction of

"CIVIL SERVICE REPORM" - Suggestion .-

Editor Star:- I would beg leave to humbly sug-

gest through the columns of your valuable

paper to the honorable Senators comprising

the Committee on Civil Service and Retrench-

ment, that they look into the matter of super-

fluous clerks of minor committees of the Senate,

where a reduction could be made of at least

four or five clerks of a corresponding number of

committees, said committees seldom if ever

holding meetings, and even in such an event of

for the clerks of the more prominent committees

to attend to the business of the same in their

leisure hours. This would be a saving to the

government of some thousands of dollars per

annum, which (if in their discretion they

thought proper.) the committee might add to

the appropriation for the harder worked class

of employes under the jurisdiction of the ser-

geant-at-arms and secretary of the Senate.

Perhaps this will not meet with the approval

of Senators, chairmen of unimportant commit-

tees, who through custom or common consent

of these bodies appropriate the clerk to their

own private use, or in other words, make the

tracks would, as they do now, destroy the site of a public park, which he had hoped to see at

an early day. To a question propounded by

Mr. Lawrence he said he thought the route of

the proposed road would destroy business along

railroad would eventually control it. That the bill would destroy the commerce of Washing-

ton, destroy the navy yard, partially destroy

the naval observatory, and impair the interests of property-holders in Georgetown. Mr. Spear said that he had been informed that the Secretary of the Navy had said that if the bridge hull it would destroy the navy yard.

was built it would destroy the navy yard, and that he had never been consulted on the subject. General Butler said he was

not in favor even, of giving up the rights of the House to any executive officer under the

hopes that he would do right about it. In reply

to a question by Mr. Rice, Mr. Butler denied that he had introduced a bill providing for a railroad over nearly the same ground, and, moreover, he had never introduced a railroad

bill in his life. Gen. Negley said his object in the first place in moving that the bill do lie on the table, was because the gentlemen having charge of the same refused to allow amend-

ments to be offered, and he wished to force them

to terms. The bill was then, at 10 minutes of two o'clock, referred to the Committee of the

Whole en the state of the Union.

the river front. Mr. Schofield thought the bill if passed, would compel the removal of the navy yard. He said the Baltimore and Ohio

"EMPLOYES."

when it was up because its

committee clerk their private secretary.

little importance that it would be possible

our obligation.

and scatter his family. WIFE AND MOTHER.

been published in THE STAR.

serve the transit of Venus. These vacanci-

motion southeast two and a half degrees.

source to-day were \$340,794.

the Coast Survey.

Vos. 43-Nº. 6,527. BY Rates of advertising furnished on application

## WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1874.

Knening

EVENING STAR. General Babcock gave a dinner party last evening to ex-President Baez. Washington News and Gossip. -Mrs. Baxter and Mrs. Mary Clemmer Ames will receive as usual to-day. INTERNAL REVENUE .- The receipts from this

-Pennsylvania avenue was thronged vesterday afternoon. Everybedy seemed to be out, either driving or promenading. Washington THE PRESIDENT received a large number of on a fine afternoon like yesterday, presents a very gay appearance, and the ladies to be met visitors to day, who, taking advantage of the on the avenue are not surpassed in beauty by cheery sunshine and genial atmosphere, turned those of any other city. -The Saturday evening literary reunion of A COMET DISCOVERED .- Prof. Henry received

Hon. Horatio King will be held this evening, as -Miss Hattie Spencer, of Conn., who has been passing the season in this city as the guest of Hon. and Mrs. J. M. Pendleton, left Wednesday morning for home. Her departure is much

regretted by her friends. -Miss Fannie Brownlow, daughter of Senator Brownlow, and his daughter-in-law, Mrs. John B. Brownlow, who have been visiting the Senator, leave the city to day for their home at Knoxville, Tenn.

#### How a Commercial Agency Applied for Information and Got It.

FULL AND AUTHENTIC PARTICULARS OF THE FINANCIAL STANDING, DOMESTIC HABITS, AND EARLY PURSUITS OF A WASHINGTON YOUNG CHRISTIAN, AND BUSINESS MAN, WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

With that thirst for information that besets the souls of gentlemen of the commercial agency persuasion, a Baltimore firm of that style recently sent a missive of inquiry to this city in regard to one of our young Avenue business men, who will be readily recognized without naming him when we say that he is of actve and energetic business habits, does not drink, smoke, or use profane language, and is of extremely engaging personal appearance. By some odd mistake the Baltimore commercials directed their letter to the young man himself, and he, overcoming his natural mod-esty, answered in the following satisfactory terms, being well-posted:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb'y 20, 1874. Mesers. Jno. McKillop & Co.-Dear Sirs: I have received your circular of the 19th, asking, "in confidence, a statement as to the commercial standing of the party named below." As that party is myself, I hope that my answers will not induce the imputation of egotism.

My "age" is over thirty. My "former busi-

ness," at an early period, was nursing. I am "married," thank you, and blessed with off-spring, one of whom—the youngest—is at presengaged in the employment which occupied the greater portion of my youthful attention. In this connexion permit me to inquire if you consider condensed milk superior to the lacteal fluid derived from the cow, and, if so, whether the Swiss is really preferable to the American preparation. Doctors disagree on this subject, but I will be guided by your opinion. Dropping the relative pronoun from your sixth interrogatory, I regret to inform you that I do not "succeed," at the present writing, in collecting the bills due my establishment. You may have noticed the newspaper remarks respecting the stringency or flatulency of the money market. The times are sadly out of joint with us just now, John & Co.! Passing over your unimportant queries about "the amount of capital invested in business," "the value of my real estate," and "to what amount it is encumbered," pause at your conundrum, am I "of good habits?" Ah! There I have ye on the hip! If you desire to gaze upon the lineaments of an exemplar, to behold a Bayard, a preux chevalier sans peur et sans reproche, send for my photograph! It may be obtained from H. Ulke, 1111 Pennsylvania avenue. This celebrated artist does not, as you might presume from his number, engage, as a matter of policy, in the

4-11-44 game. Am I "prompt?" Yes, sirs! Up before breakfast every morning, and jumping out of the way of early birds. "In good credit?" Splendid! None better! Ask those with whom I deal how much they think of me! I am "insured" in an amount sufficient to keep my family from the almshouse in case of my sudden demise. How is it with yourselves? I am personally acquainted with several enterprising agents, to whom I should be pleased to intro luce you. Am I "a desirable customer?" Send me your illustrated catalogue, price list, and best cash discount to the trade, and I will afford you the desired information.

I am sorry, my dear fellows, that you did not ask a few more questions. The weather here is delightful and folks all well. Remember me kindly to your respective families, and write again at your earliest convenience. Sincerely your friend,

VERDICT ON THE PHILADELPHIA ICE-HOUSE DISASTER. - The coroner's jury on the Philalelphia brewery disaster returned a verdic vesterday, attributing the falling of the build ing to the breaking of the cast-iron plates supporting the columns upon which the floor of the e-house rested, and expressed the opinion that if the columns had rested on masonry instead of rammed dirt the plates would not have broken. The verdict censures Henry Mulier, the wner, Goothardt Frick, superintendent, and Jacob Roth, engineer, (the latter a victim,) for negligence in setting the foundation for the

session at the Arlington for two days, all the members being present except Mr. Stuart, of A POLITICAL DECISION IN FAVOR OF WOMEN. The Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court has decided affirmatively the following question aspect of Indian affairs, and especially the question of the proposed legislation looking to the opening of the Indian territory and the referred to it by order of the legislature 'Under the constitution of the Commonwealth can women be members of school committees? The court holds that the constitution contain partment, as well as some details of Indian nothing in relation to school councils, and the management. Secretary Delano has been in common law of the land was the law upon the consultation with the commissioners, and agreed with them that the present policy of treating subject, permitting women to fill any local office of an administrative character the duties attached to which were such that woman was competent to perform them.

THE STEAM CANAL BOAT PRIZE .- The commission to test the operation of steam on the would be a national dishonor, meriting the canals have decided to recommend to the New scorn of the civilized world, and that the passage fork legislature the passage of an act giving to Mr. Baxter the sum of \$35,000 in consideration of his placing seven of the Baxter boats on the canals, and the sum of \$15,000 to Mr. Dobben on his placing three of the boats of his patent of the canai. Mr. Green, the engineer of the com mission, was in igvor of awarding the \$100,000 prize to Mr. Baxter, With a second prize to Mr. Dobben to cover his expenses.

> CHICAGO MERCHANTS AGAINST INFLA TION .- A meeting of the merchants of Chicago was held yesterday. Resolutions were adopted protesting against increasing the present volume of the currency, and denouncing the action of the Illinois Senators on the subject. The meeting was not large, but embraced a number of the largest merchants in the city.

> Poisoned AT A BALL .- A young man named John Magar attended a ball and supper party on Saturday evening, given by the "Rough and Ready" Engine Company of Hyde Park, near Beston, at the Willard House, and drank from a bottle which he found in one of the private rooms. It contained bed-bug poison, which caused his death Wednesday night.

> SIX HUNDRED WORKMEN DISCHARGED. Ever since the Virginius troubles a large force of workmen have been employed at the Philadelphia navy yard. Now that the war cloud has passed away, and the government have no further employment for so large a body of men, a wholesale discharge of some six hundred hands is to take place to-day.

SUCCESSFUL STRIKES .- The striking carpenters of Philadelphia have resumed work AN IMPROPER RAILROAD BILL SHOWN UP. at \$3.50 per day, the price they demanded General Butler this morning, in favoring a mo-The cigar makers' strike in New York is now tion to commit the Washington City and Point nearly over, and in their favor. The cap makers' strike is still in abeyance, but appear-ances look to a speedy end in favor of the Lockout railroad bill to the Committee of the Whole, said he opposed the route proposed be-cause it would obstruct navigation. He said he had voted against the Baltimore and Poto-

CHICAGO SHEEMAKERS ON A STRIKE.—The journeymen shoemakers belonging to the Crispin Society of Chicago are on a strike. The only joint at issue between them and their em ployers is that the Crispins refuse to promise not to strike in a body whenever the employed of any one house strike.

A LADY AND INPANT MURDERED. - Mrs. Elizabeth Brownlee, wife of a wealthy farmer in Iowa, was brutally murdered by some unknown person in her house near Davenport Wednesday evening. She was shot twice. Her youngest child, aged four years, was also fatally shot. There is no clew to the murderer.

THE recent diocesan convocation had a bad effect on Milwaukee reverence. The Sentinel states that "half a dozen fellows got in a row in a Spring street beer-saloon, last night, when the proprietor arose and remarked with dignity: 'Gentlemen, I want you to understand that this is not an Episcopal council.'"

Two convicts, Nathaniel Jones and Ensign Worthena, alias Clark, escaped from the Boston state's prison yesterday. Clark succeeded in making a tunnel beneath the floor twenty-four feet eighteen inches square, through which they made their escape.

FX-DEPUTY SHERIFF CONKLING, of New York, who was found guilty of stealing three \$5,000 gold certificates from a southern planter, at Delmonico's, recently, has been sentenced to he state prison for five y ears. GADABOUT'S COLUMN. about 40 (6 in a year, while at Fort Washington,

[Written for the Evening Star.]

WASHINGTON'S MOTHER'S MONUMENT. The visit of the sub-committee on the Washington monument to Fredericksburg to see what can be done toward completing the small monument to Washington's mother, suggests some reminiscences, particularly as the Delegate from the District of Columbia will be chairman of the sub-committee.

This old lady, Mary (Ball) Washington, was a second wife; the General her first son, and she passed nearly ail her life after his birth, in and opposite Fredericks burg. She was comparatively illiterate, as a letter extant shows. Washington's boyhood was spent around Fredericksburg, and he went to Mount Vernon in 1748, three years before Georgetewn was laid out, to keep his richer brother's company. Inheriting that estate, he was within forty miles of his mother when at home, and in those days country gentlemen thought little of such a ride, however bad the roads

At the age of fifty-seven Washington, followed by his servant, left Mount Vernon with his mounted servant man to pay the last visit to this very old lady. He rode all night, leaving the messengers from Congress at his warm fireside, who had come to tell him of his election to the Presidency. At morning he embraced the fond old lady, then aged 85, who was living in a two story brick house at the corner of Charles and Lewis streets, Fredericksburg. Her deceased son-in-law, a gun contractor in the revolution, had left much property there. She was suffering from a cancer at the time. He told of responsibility and the call to quit Mount Vernon for New York. She said: "My son, you will see me no more." The same day Washington rode the forty miles return trip and reached Mount Vernon in the evening, to take his coach for the North the day following Is it probable that in this twenty-fours hours o horseback exercise the General consulted his pocket flask? Is it likely that he cared for the opinion of history when he took a puil? Beau-tiful episode! The war-worn veteran wetting his whistle. In the light of this event let us look more tenderly at those galled trousers of his in the Patent office.

In four months Mrs. Washington was in her grave, interred upon a swell of land marked by a rocky and romantic ledge, where, it was said, she often went to think and pray. Happy and neglected are the plain mothers of great men We can think of her tenderly, musing there on the courtship of her husband and the wonderful child she brought forth, and the lonely love of God drawing near her old age, as mysterious as another bridegroom approaching her girl

Forty-three years afterward President Andrew Jackson left Washington on a steamboat to lay the corner-stone of her monument. As the boat stopped at Alexandria a dismissed lieutenant, Randolph, went on board to whale old Hickory. He chose a chivalric moment methinks, when a man was going to a funeral, but there is no accounting for tastes when your name is Randolph. The boat proceeded to Potomac creek, only nine miles from Fredericks burg, and the President was received by the immemorial committee of unfinished monuments. Next day they marched with military females, etc.. to the grave, and Mr. Basset mad a speech, explaining the virtues and matron fame laid down with those poor bones. General Jackson, who was a Knight Templar for women, spoke with the eloquence of those days and deposited an inscribed plate in the hollow

corner-stone, saying: "Fellow-citizens: At your request, and in your name, I now deposit this plate in the spot destined for it; and when the American pilgrim shall, in after ages, come up to this high and holy place, and lay his hand upon this sacred column, may he recall the virtues of her who sleeps beneath, and depart with his affections purified, and his piety strengthened, while he invokes blessings upon the memory of the mother of Washington!"

Mrs. Sigourney then struck her harp in the distant parts of Connecticut, referring to Spartan zeal, Pater Patria, Mecca's shrine, and many things which disguised the subject. The monument, like all that we attempt, was too big for the subject,-I should think, from a picture, designed to be forty or fifty feet high. I is of white marble, with a base of large hewn blocks, plinth and four short columns supporting an entablature. This was represented as complete, or nearly so, in 1853. An obelisk is to surmount it, with doves at the cornice below and above a bust on which a bird has alighted Mr. Lossing wrote:-" Why the half - hewn marble has been allowed to remain so long unfinished that Vandai relic-seekers have ruined it, I cannot comprehend." But this remark is generally made on American monuments; it is

ead, but not original. Fredericksburg is a much older place than Georgetown or Frederick or our upper Potomac places. It was founded by law in 1727, and named for the father of George III. The act of incorporation says that it was to be "a convenient place where traders may cohabit and bring their goods to." Here resided Generals Mercer and Weedon, John Forsyth, and others. It was the best bombarded town in all the civi war. It is forty-eight miles by rail from Wash ington and sixty-one from Richmond. Unfortu-nately, the railroad beyond Quantico does not connect with the day train to that point.

THE RUMBILICAL TWINS. Charg and Eng were galiant twins Discovered in Siam,

And Eng grew up at Sabbath school, While Chang he loved a slam;

A gristly rivet joined the twain, The which would not unscrew, So pious Eng was always slain When Chang got on a slew.

In politics Eng was a Whig, And Chang a Democrat, And when they held an argument It ended in a spat,

And often when the vote was close, And both sides scored a brother, The court decided, viva vo They must contest each other.

Poor Eng he loved a Quaker maid Who would not roost with Changy, Because he came to bed so drunk And said his prayers so slangy; They compromised, and took a pair, And lived in great dejection,-

The brothers wanted a divorce, The sisters a dissection. And Eng he loved to sing a hymn, And Chang to fight a chicken; Whenever Eng exhorted Chang

He got a martyr's lickin'; If in the church Eng led his class Twould make an angel kick up, To see the one with unction pray, And t'other sleep and hiccup.

They called a hundred surgeons in To pass the righteous sentence. If 'twould be safe to take a knife And cut their own acquaintance. The Doctors of their hyphen felt And came to this solution

Twas an action 'twixt the Little Belt And the navel Constitution. At last Chang would not sleep at all, So much he was a soaker. And kept his brother sitting up

To while him at draw poker; And when he died the wretch remarked: The Lord must raise our bodies And I shall have all Eng's reward, And likewise all those toddies.' The ladies sold the frail remains To serve a human miss

The Doctors beat Sir Barnum out And gave an exhibition; Two sacks—one thin, one thicker— And Eng had had to brace the beam, While Chang contained the liquor. Hence one remarked upon the chain

With gravity rabbinical.
That on one side, at least, the strain
Must be ascribed rumbilical.
And so the outer verdict was

Put down with all sincerity: Their fathers had been Siamese twins, With such unlike posterity. OUR CLIMATE.

The mild climate of Washington is the marvel of many northern men, who have not noted the influence of the Chesapeake and the variable configuration of the country around us upon the weather. Lorin Blodget estimates the proportion of "fair and fine weather" in Maryland as one-third to one-half greater than in the latitude of New York. The rain fall of tidal Maryland is very large, 46 inches, and greatest in March and June, but our rains are conspicuous for their quick, heavy single falls, and do not saturate and cloud the atmosphere, but make frequent floods. At Annapolis as high as fourteen and a half inches of rain nave been recorded in a single month, while the highest known in Washington in the whole spring season, taking the average for eight years, was below twelve inches, and our rain fall is only

a few miles below us, it is 45.92, and at Annapolis 53.73. The greatest heats recorded in Mary. land are in the narrow valley of Fort Washing-ton, 103 degrees and 105 degrees. The mean temperature of Washington in spring is about 54, in summer 74, in autumn 54, in winter 35; for the year 54. Here, then, is the climate nearest perpetual spring.

ANNAPOLIS TO WASHINGTON.

The proposal to remove the naval asylum from Philadelphia to Annapolis, urged by Admiral Porter, a Pennsylvanian, will be in every way advantageous, putting the cadets into personal association with our naval veterans, giving the latter salt sea room to pull and sail in. and astembling in the vicinity of the national capital the common fighting men of the navy as of the army. Annapolis is the true marin suburb of Washington, heretofore indefinitely separated by the perversity of the railroad connections. If connection were made from Bowie, on the Baltimore and Potomac road, to Annap olis, the distance from Washington would be but thirty-two miles, or only sixteen or twenty yet to build. Then with four daily trains, and no transfers, every visitor to Washington would run down to see the most perfect miniature city in America-the Newport of the south. No town of the same population has more institutions or reminiscences: the naval academy and monument, Taney statue, old frigates of the late war, superb state house and Washington chamber, Carroli and Pinkney mansions, Severn water and Round bay, steeple view of the Eastern shore, beautiful governor's house, state li-brary and archives, St. John's college, Puritan and Catholic battle ground, etc. A short ferriage across the bay, here much contracted.

will, with the Eastern shore railroads, give Washington an ocean beach at Rehoboth by a

short six hours' ride. The oysters of the Ches-

apeake, over such a road, would reach us the

day they were taken from the Chester, Wye

and Choptank. No man can look at the map

without seeing that Annapolis is the deep water

roads of Washington, our nearest bay port, with 21 feet of water over the bar and for eight miles

nland. By the present conveniences it is farther away than New York city. Young Jesus, full of flame. For wisdom won much name In all the synagogues of Galilee:

And quicker came his breath, Approaching Nazareth, Where all his whilom townsmen he should see.

There lay it, dull and dim, To all the world but him, Who knew each palm tree and each camel-track: Sweet is it to leave home In towns more grand to roam, But with good fortune sweeter to come back !

And so his face was flushed, While, skeptical and hushed, The Nazarines around their thresholds stood, And in their hearts replied No municipal pride

Oh! beautiful indeed It was to hear him read Before them all, tall in the preacher's place. He felt his mother's look Come trembling o'er his book,

Unto the plaudits of the multitude.

And father Joseph's as delighted face. And so, by fate or lot. His fingers touched that spot Where old Esaias writ it long before:

"God's Spirit is in me;

"Anointed I shall be 'To preach the Gospel to the blind and poor." WHO WAS MR. VERNON?

"Some men have greatness forced on to 'em.' said Artemus Ward. Such was Vernon. Wa have recently torn down our old market-house in Washington city to call it Mount Vernon Place. Every town has something to keep the man in memory. Who was he? This celebrated survivor of his memory died

n 1757, at the age of 73, and was embalmed solein the Mount Vernon estate, which Laurence Washington acquired by marriage with the Fairfax family. Laurence named it for Vernon because, much earlier, or in 1741, he had been under the command of Admiral Vernon is the West Indies. The Admiral was probably the greatest man Laurence had ever seen, terrible fellow to curse and wear feathers. His name of Vernen probably comes from the French, signifying flowery or blossoming, a circumstance to be recalled by supposing a similar state for the warm-blooded Aqmiral's

The admiral's name was Edward, son of James, who held an office and pigeon-holed him in the navy. Here, of course, he developed fast, and in 1708 was a rear admiral. At the age of forty-three this old sea dog ran for Parliament and distinguished himself there for fourteen years by growling loudly, until, when Sir Robert Walpole determined on war with Spain, he also got rid of Vernon by putting him in com-mand of the expedition. The object of the war on the part of the English was to rob the Spanish mines, colonies and towns. The English colonies in America were called upon for a regi ment of 3,600 men, and Virginia levied a tariff on the importation of slaves to raise funds, and impressed-not drafted-idle people. Money being short, the planters were called upon to advances, and Laurence Washington probably received his captain's commission in this way, carrying along with him several of his neighbors. It was a great lark for a young fellow of twenty-four (Campbell says 20, and educated in England.) The regiment under Governor Spotswood, - who lived near the site of Joe Hooker's subsequent battle of Chancellorsville,-lay in camp at Annapolis and embarked there. In the West Indies, says Smollet, who was with the fleet of Vernon and wrote a part of Roderick Random about it, they were fed on "salt pork of New England, which though neither fish nor flesh savored of both and bread from the same country, every biscuit whereof, like a piece of clock work, moved by its own internal impulse, occasioned by the myriads of insects that dwell within it." gether there were assembled at Jamaica 11: ships, 15,000 sailors, and 12,000 soldiers. At this time Vernon was the popular idol of England having attained some small success at Porto Bello, commemorated in Richard Glover's co ebrated ballad of "Admiral Hosier's ghost:"

"As near Porto Bello lying On the gently swelling flood, At midnight with streamers flying Our triumphant navy rode:

There while Vernon sat, all glorious, From the Spaniards' late defeat; And his crews with shouts victorious Drank success to England's fleet,

appeared the ghost of Hosier's expedition, la menting that on a previous occasion the Admiralty had ordered them not to fight. As this was the first expedition in which the British Colonists were called on to take part in the foreign conquests of Great Britain, i excited the young men terribly, and might have had its influence to make young George Washington, then nine years old, a soldier They sailed for Carthagena, the strongest forti fied place in South America, and while block ading it the yellow fever broke out, killed Spottswood, and left Benning Wentworth, British native of Massachusetts, in command quarreled with Vernon, whom Charles Knight describes as "a vain man, indifferent to success in which he should not have the chief honor." Smollet describes the naval officers he saw as brutal and effeminate. Carthagena was attacked, the storming party in which was Laurence Washington lost six hundred men, the expedition drew off and after a futile attack upon Cuba, the Virginian returned to Hampton. "The colonial troops," says Hildeth, "had been condemned to the hardest drudgery of the service, and out of four thousand men not a tenth part even returned." The consequences of the expedition were a Spanish invasion of America and the overth Robert Walpole, partly the victim of Vernon's bluster and popularity. Some time afterwards Vernon's name was struck from the list of Admirals. He took to writing pamphlets, the last resort of the belligerent and unhappy, and finally retired to his seat of Nacton in Suffolk, where he survived Laurence Washington five

Vernon, therefore, was well aware of the honor the Virginia Gaptain had done him in naming the estate on the Potomac, and he lived to hear of George Washington as well. The latter obtained the estate by the death of Laurence from a disease of which the seeds were sown in Vernon's expedition. ARCTURUS GADABOUT.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE IN CECIL COUNTY, MI The Elkton (Cecil county) Whig gives the official vote of Cecil county on Wednesday last in the special election for delegate to the Maryland legislature in place of Mr. Grooms, as follows: Davis, republican, 1,594; Howard, democrat, 1,503; majority for Davis 91. A MILD FORM OF EPIZOOTY has appeared it

the stables of the city car lines. A good many horses are rendered temporarily unit to work, but so far no fatal case has been reported. A little care and rest effect a cure, so that no inconvenience is likely to occur to the public.—

N. V. Herold. Garrard county, Ky., has its candidates for

### FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SATURDAY, February 21. THE SENATE was not in session to-day. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES .- Mr. Shanks (Ind.) reported a bill to confirm an agreement made with the Shoshane Indians, Eastern Band, in relation to the purchase of the Wyoming reservation. Objection was made to its present consideration and it was referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Crittenden (Mo.) moved that when the House adjourn to-day it be to meet on Tuesday

next, in order that there may be a proper recognition of Washington's birthday. The motion was agreed to: Yeas 115; navs 88. The motion to table the bill in relation to THE WASHINGTON AND POINT LOOKOUT BAIL

ROAD COMPANY then came up as unfinished business from yes terday, and the vote was taken, resulting in the terday, and the vote was taken, resulting in the rejection of the motion by a vote of 100 yeas to 120 nays. The vote in detail was as follows:
YEAS-Messrs. Adams, Arthur. Ashe, Banning. Barber, Biery, Blount, Brown (Ky.), Buffinton Burrows, Butler (Mass.), Butler (Tenn.), Caldwell. Cessna, Clayton, Clements, Clymer, Cebb (Kan.). Crossland, Curtis, Danford, Darrall, DeWitt, Donhas, Foster, Garfield, Giddings, Hagans, Hamilton, Hancock, Harris (Ga.), Hatcher, Hawley, Hays, lizz eton (Wis.). Hazleton (N. J.), Herndon, E. R. Hoar, G. F. Hoar, Holman, Hide, Kelley, Killinger, Lamport, Lawrence, Lawson, Luttrell, Magee, McDill, (Wis.), McJunkin, McKee, McLean, Mellish, Merriam, Mills, Monroe, Myers, Negley, Orr, Orth, Packer, Page, Parker (N. H.), Parker (Mo.). Parsons, Pendleton, Pike, Platt (Va.), Randall, Bead, Botbins, Boss, Rusk, Sawyer, Sayler (Ohio), Schumaker, Ecofield, Scudder (N. Y.), Sener, Shanks, Sheats, Sherwood, Sloss, Small, Smith (Ohio), Southard, Speer, Starkweather, Storm, Strait, Swann, Townsend, Wallace, Whitehouse, Willard (Yt.), Willie, Wilson (Iowa), Wolfe, Wood, and Woodworth—Re.

Nays-Messrsalbert, Albright, Atkins, Averill, Bartum, Barrere, Beck, Begole, Berry, Bland, Bowen, Bromberg, Buckner, Bundy, Burchard, Cannon, Cason, Clark (Mo.), Clarke (N. Y.), Cotb (N. C.), Coburn, Comingo, Conger, Cook, Corwin, Cotton, Crittenden, Crooke, Crounse, Davis, (Va.) Davis, (W. Va.) Dunnell, Durham, Kames, Eden, Eldridge, Farwell, Field, Fort, Freeman, Frye, Glover, Gunckel, Hall, (N. Y.), Harris. rejection of the motion by a vote of 100 yeas to Banies, Edericke, Farwell, Field, Fort, Freeman, Frye, Glover, Gunckel, Hall, (N. Y.,) Harris. (Mass.,) Hathorn, Hawley, (Conn.,) Hendey, Hooper, Haskins, Haughton, Howe, Hubbell, Hunter, Hunton, Hurlbut, Hynes, Jewett, Knapp, Lamison, Leflend, Loughridge, Lowe, Marshall, Martin, Msynard, McOrary, McDill, (Iowa,) MacDougal, McNulta, Milliken, Mitchell, Moore, Neal, Niblack, O'Bries, Packard, Pelham, Perry, Phelps, Pierce, Poland, Bainey, Bansier, Bapier, Ray, Bice, Bichmord, E. B. Roberts, Bobinson (Hil.), Bobinson (Ohio) Sayler (Ind.), Scudder (N. J.), Smart (N. Y.), Smith (N. Y.), Smith (Va.), Sprague, Stannard, Standeford, St. John, Stone, Stowell, Thornburg, Vance, Waldron, Ward (Hil.), Wells, White, Whitehead, Whitthorne, Wilbur, Writard (Micb.), Williams (Wis.), Williams (Mass.), Williams (Ind.), Williams (Mich.), Wilson (Ind.), Young (Ko.)—120.

Mr. Rice (Hil.), who had charge of the bill, then withdrew his demand for the previous question, saying he did so to allow the amendments which were proposed by gentlemen to ments which were proposed by gentlemen to be submitted to the judgment of the House.

considered by the House. Mr. Butler (Mass.) opposed the bill, and ad vocated its reference to the Committee of the Whole. He argued that the bridging of the Eastern branch would fill up the channel, as the bridge across the Potomac had done until Congress was called upon for two million dollars to clear it out. If some gentleman would bring in a bill to remove the navy yard h might vote for it, but until it was moved wanted the channel kept open to it. It also run by the Observatory, and the jar of the train would affect the very delicate instruments there. Then it run by the Washington monument. [Laughter.] Then it run by the

and that he would again call the previous ques

tion after these amendments had been fairly

White House and the departments. Mr. Rice thought a mile off was not running very closely "by." The only advantage that he had heard, to be derived from the construction of the road, was that it would carry coal to tide water. He thought some other way be found to get the coal from Cumberland to tide water without running through the heart of the city. To facilitate distribution, light draft vessels were needed, and if they cleaned out the Potomac channel, as Congress ought to, the coal could be taken on the Potomac. They had been to great expense to beautify the city and improve the streets, and the question was whether they would now cut them up. One railroad had been permitted to run through the public grounds, and had spoiled the prospects of a park, which he had hoped to see.

Mr. Lawrence (Ohio) asked if this bill passed if it would not give the control of the entire river front to this road and prove destructive to Mr. Butler said he had heard it so stated, but

he had not examined that question. He said the secretaries of War and Navy were to make the location as little objectionable as possible. He thought any objection objectionable Mr. Scofield (Pa.) said he knew nothing about this road or the bill until it was reported from the District Committee yesterday. stated his view of the route of the road, and obected to it, because it would come into some of the principal streets of the city. According to his view, the road would come right in front of the President's house and the Treasury, and interfere with both of those buildings. He believed the construction of the road would ultimately cause the removal of the navy yard from this city, as it would fill up the channel of the river. It would also, in his opinion, shut up the river front of Washington, and would impair the interests of property-holders in Georgetown. The charter too, was too indefinite. Mr. Hale (N. Y.) denied that the charter of

the road was indefinite. He did not believe gentlemen who made that assertion fully understood the bill. The bill was carefully guarded, and the Secretaries of War and the Navy were to a great extent to determine the limits of the road.

Mr. Scoffeid again argued that the bill would affect the river front and destroy the Navy Yard. Mr. Speer (Pa.) said he had been reliably informed that the Secretary of the Navy was not in favor of the bill, and that he had not been

consulted on the subject. The Secretary was also of the opinion that the construction of the bridge proposed by this bill would destroy the Mr. Butler (Mass.) said it did not matter to him what authority was given to the Secretary of the Navy over the construction of this bridge. He was opposed to giving up to any ex-ecutive officer that power which belonged

to Congress. He knew that the building of a bridge over such a muddy stream as the Eastern branch would fill up the channel of the river, and Congress should guard a jainst this. Mr. Garfield (Ohio) hoped the bill would go to the Committee of the Whole. There was one railroad now interfering with the public grounds, and he did not wish another one to

Mr. Frye (Me.) gave as his reason for voting for commitment to the Committee of the Whole that the Insane Asylum grounds had been almost destroyed by allowing this railroad to run through them. Mr. Negley (Pa.) said his object in voting to lay the bill on the table was not because he

was opposed to the railroad, but because the gentleman who had charge of it would not permit amendments to be offered. The bill was then referred to the Committee

of the Whole on the general calendar.

Mr. Eldridge, (Wis.,) from the committee on
the District of Columbia, reported back a bill for the construction of an iron bridge acros the Eastern Branch. Referred to the Committee of the Whole. TRAGEDY IN NORTH CAROLINA-A Quarrel

Over a Hotel Bill-A Guest Shot by a Son of the Proprietor.—A tragedy occurred at Stateville, N. C., Wednesday, which resulted in the killing of a young man from Richmond, Va., named Charles Neal, by J. H. Elliott. Neal was stopping at the St. Charles Hotel, of which Elliott's father was the proprietor. Tuesday, it seems, Neal was requested by the elder Elliott to pay his bill, as he did not want him in his house any longer. The bill was then presented and a dislonger. The bill was then presented and a dispute arose between them as to the correctness of the charges, which Mr. Neal insisted were too large, but the matter terminated there without any further difficulty. Next morning, however, the matter was renewed by Mr. Elliott, who stepped up to Mr. Neal while he was speaking to a Dr. Mott, and grasped him easily by the arm told him he must leave his house. Neal replied, "I reckon not," upon which Joseph Elliott, son of the proprietor, who was present, drew a revolver, and without even a word, fired at Neal. The ball took effect in the young man's left side, neor the heart. He fell, remarking, "that was a cowardly act," and inmarking, "that was a cowardly act," and instantly expired. Elliott was arrested and committed to jail. Neal belongs to one of the most respectable families in Richmond.

RAILWAY DISASTERS IN GREAT BRITAIN. This country does not monopolize railway ac-cidents; three occurred in Great Britain yester. day, although they have a railway commission over there who overlook railway affairs, and it is a dogma of the present day that the remedy for everything is legislation. In one of these accidents two persons were killed and fifteen

The Maine senate by a vote of 14 to 12 has passed a bili to abolish the death penalty. The people of Japan are filled with bell-cose desires against the Coreans and insurrec-tions have broken out because the government will not let slip the dogs of war.

# TELEGRAMS TO THE STAR

TWO CENTS.

THE WHISKY WAR. The Campaign Opened in New York and Vicinity.

PROTECTIVE UNION OF SALOON KEEPERS.

NEW YORK, February 21 .- The saloon keepers propose to organize a protective union in every ward in the city to protect their rights as citizens and tax payers, and guard their inter-ests in general. They are now considering a preamble and resolutions reciting that history has shown that the use of the gifts of nature and the products of human industry cannot be successfully interdicted by the enactment of laws; that every article of solid or liquid food is, to a certain extent, poisonous; that the policy of prohibition by law in place of the regulation of the traffic in fermented liquors, beer and wines, is as clearly against the bill of rights and constitution of the state and United States, as would be interference with any other trade o licensed business; yet notwithstanding those reasons, fanaticism and rictous proceedings are sampant once mere. At a meeting of saloon keepers yesterday addresses were made de nouncing the present crusade of women who will not allow liquor dealers, like other trades. men, to ply their business in peace. Staten Island begun the war yesterday by the women taking advantage of the absence of a propriefor to pray in his saloon. The women of Orange N. J., begin to day.

MR. BEECHER'S OPINION. New Yolk, February 21.-Rev. Henry Ward Beecher said to his congregation last night that history would not show a parallel to the effort making in the west to suppress dram-drinking. which he characterized as the scourge of the household. It is an evil that has defied legislation, but now, under the providence of God, there has arisen a moral cyclone, a perfect tempest of influence.

THE PRAYING CRUSADE against saloons will begin to-morrow in this city, at Alderman Bruck's.

THE MOVEMENT IN INDIANA. LOUISVILLE, February 21 .- The ladies of Jef. tersonville, Indiana, visited several saloons and grocery stores yesterday, but without apparent results. The temperance movement will be inaugurated at New Albany on Monday next.

New York Notes.

NEW YORK, February 21.-The gold room and stock exchange will be closed on Monday. THE STRIKE OF THE CAP-MAKERS has ended, the manufacturers and workmen agreeing to a price-list from seven to ten per cent. under what was at first demanded by the

operatives. WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT. Loans, increase, \$5,013,600; specie, decrease, \$2,324,260; legal tenders, increase, \$278,500; deposits, increase, \$96,600; circulation, decrease.

THE U. S. STEAMSHIP MONONGAHELA was at Rio Janiero January 26.

GENERAL PITZ JOHN PORTER has telegraphed the following to Senator Cameron in relation to Chandler's resolution in the Senate yesterday: "I offer no objection to Senator Chandler's motion to remove the oath of secrecy from the members of my court. It will give some of them a chance to change their pinions, which can't be defended, and to join in my appeal."

The Monitor Canonicus Gone to Key

PHILADELPHIA, February 21.-The monitor Canonicus went into commission this morning, and will sail for Key West next week, in tow of the Powhattan. The Canonicus was repaired at Wilmington, and is now in excellent condition. The Econing Telegraph publishes the fol-lowing list of officers: Commander L. A. Kimberly, commanding; lieut. com., G. F. F. Wildes; lieut., J. J. Yates; masters, W. F. Low; H. T. Stockton, and P. Comly; engineers-first assistant, J. P. Kelly; second do., W. E. Sibley; cadet, L. W. Wooster; passed assistant paymaster, L. P. Paulding; acting assistant surgeon, Losent Taylor. Joseph Taylor.

SICKNESS AMONG THE BRITISH TROOPS IN APRICA. LONDON, Feb. 21 .- The correspondent of the Daily News on the Gold coast writes, under date of the 29th ult., that there is much sickness among the troops comprising the Ashantee expedition. Half of the hospital corps is pros-

Foreign Notes.

rated. The disease however is not of a deadly disaster. DEATHS FROM PAMINE IN INDIA CALCUTTA, Feb. 21 .- Information has reached here that severel persons have died from famine in the district of Nepoul.

Suffocated to Death by Gas. WILMINGTON, N. C., February 21 .- A. Mc leachy, a citizen of Robeson county, died at the Purcell House from asphyxia, produced by inhaling gas. He extinguished the gas last night, but failed to turn it off, and retired. At 12 m. 40 day his room was broken open, and McGeachy was found quite dead.

A UNION OF SOUTH CAROLINA TAX-PAYERS The South Carolina tax-payers' convention adjourned yesterday. A report was adopted in structing the executive committee to prepare a constitution and laws for county organizations. to be known as tax unions, and to be establish ed in all the counties in the state. All citizens white or black, who pay taxes are to be admit. ted to membership. The object is to prosecute criminal and dishonest officials, and endeavor to relieve the burden of taxation. A resolution was adopted appointing a committee to appeal to the state legislature for redress of grievances, and a committee of fifteen of the most prominent citizens of the state was appointed to go to Washington and lay before Congress a memorial of that body.

STRIKE OF THE COTTON OPERATIVES IN PHILADELPHIA .- The male and female emloyes in the cotton and woolen mills of Philadelphia opposed to a continuance of work under the reduction of fifteen per cent. on their wages, held a meeting last night. The proceedings were somewhat informal. The sentiment was unanimously in favor of a determined effort to remain out until the employers accede to their demands. Resolutions to this effect were adopted. The manufacturers state that this action of the hands is only injuring the latter, as most of the mills have now on hand a large stock of manufactured goods, and were only running under the lowest possible expense to simply keep going and give employment to their

AN OPERATIC ROW IN HAVANA-Lucca At mpts to Leave for New York, but is Stopped by he Police.-A dispatch from Havana says: The members of the chorus and orchestra of the talian opera have sued Lucca, Murska and Vizzani for pay and return passage to New York. The defendants refused, and the court issued an order prohibiting their departure from the island until the people were paid. Madame Lucca attempted to leave clandesinely on the steamer Columbus for New York. Her busband, servants and baggage were on board, and shortly before the sailing of the steamer a lady, closely veiled, was seen to approach. A committee of the chorus discovered her to be Lucca, and informed the police, who compelled the whole party to return ashore.

THE REPORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH .- The New York Post says that the Rev. W. H. Reid rector of the new Church of the Mediator, Or mond place. Brooklyn, tendered his resignation o the wardens and vestrymen of his parish or Saturday last. Ordinarily an announcement of the kind had but little significance. Mr. Reid in announcing his resignation to his congregation, gave no indication of his future course but it appears that the action taken also term nates his connection as a minister of the Protes tant Episcopal church, and was the preliminary step towards joining the communion of the Reformed Episcopal church, under the lead of Bishop Cummins.

THEREPAREIC COMMUNICATION JAPAN.—While our ships are sounding the Pacific for a cable route from San Francisco to Japar, the enterprise of the European and Oriental managers has at length, by completing connections, brought that country in telegraphic communication with us via the Atlantic cable. Our dispatches by the Atlantic cable to-day include for the first time telegrams from Yeddo and Nagasaki, dated yesterday, reporting apprehensions of political disturbances; the refusal of the Mikado to accept the resignation of Minister Iwakura; clamor for war against the Coreans and a serious fire in the district of Fizen.

MURDER OF A COLORED GIRL IN . VIRGINIA MURDER OF A COLORED GIRL IN, VIRGINIA a colored girl, 14 years old, named Amanda Washington, was murdered in Augusta county, Va., some weeks ago. She lived with a colored man named Alexander, 60 years old, and on the 1st of February she left there to go to her parents, who reside some two miles distant from Alexander's, but never came home, nor had anything been seen of her from the time she left, until discovered dead. The coroner's Jury until discovered dead. The coroner's Jury charged Alexander with the murder and he was odged in jail.

Fishing through ice is the chief sport at

Private information from London, England, confirms the report that three regiments are to be forwarded to Canada, one of them to be stationed at Quebec.

THE SIAMESE TWINS. A Life Mystery Solved. THE OFFICIAL REPORT TO THE PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS-PHYSIOLO

CAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL PACTS. A special meeting of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia was held at their hall Wednesof Philadelphia was held at their hall Wednes-day evening, for the purpose of hearing the report of the commission on the Siamese Twins, Dr. W. S. W. Ruschenberger, United States navy, in the chair, The bodies of the Siamese Twins being upon the table, the meeting pro-ceeded to hear the report of Drs. Pancoast and Alien. The report of the former was mainly as

Alien. The report of the former was mainly as to surgical details of importance to the profession, but having little interest for the general reader. He spoke, however, as follows of their PERSONAL PROULIARITIES.

As Dr. Hollingsworth is present, it may be proper for me to mention a fact which that gentleman can corroborate, that Eng was the stronger physically and Chang was the stronger mentally. The same difference was observable in their characters. Chang was mere irritable than Eng, especially since an attack of paralysis than Eng, especially since an attack of paralysis with which he had been afflicted—this being in the side next to Eng. The latter had not only to bear with the irritability of his associate, but also to support one-half his weight. Among other peculiarities, Chang would sometimes break useful articles, or throw them in the fire. SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Dr. Pancoast.—While the bodies are being turned I will take the opportunity of replying to one or two questions which have been asked me. First, in regard to the common sensibility of these individuals. According to the state-ments we received at Mount Airy there was a line of common sensibility corresponding to the median line of the band. Dr. Hollingsworth says that if a pin was stuck into the band at the median line both of the twins would feel i listinctly; but that, even at a slight distance to either side, the point of a pin produced an effect

Another question has been asked me as to whether either of them was ever put separately under the influence of an anasthetic. I answer t by saying that so far as we know it never was attempted, but that when, upon the final occa-sion, Chang was anasthetized by death, Eng was for a time unaffected. The story, as told at Mount Airy, was that Eng waked up and asked his son, "How is your uncle Chang?"
The boy said, "Uncle Chang is cold. Uncle
Chang is dead." Then great excitement took place. Eng commenced crying out immediately, saying to his wife, whom they called in, "My last hour has come," and finally sank away. He

was in perfect health when they went to bed.

They had been sitting up in a large double chair made for their accommodation. Eng was smoking his pipe until he became sleepy, and finally said to Chang, "We must retire." Chang said that he could not lie down comfortably. I understand that when they went from Chang's house to Eng's house, where they died, it was against the direction of Dr. Hollingsworth, but, with their usual stubboruness, they persisted in riding the distance in an open buggy. To return to the narrative of the night of their death. after Chang had refused to lie down, they walked about the house for some time, and even went out to the porch and washed their hands and drank some water. It was about ! o'clock when they went to bed. Then Chang died some time between that and morning, his death not producing any material impression

on Eng. It was only when the latter woke up and inquired about the condition of his brother that he was at all affected.

As to the question, "What caused Eng's death?" I am not able to tell. The postmortem which has been made does not show the condition of his lungs. Probably the valves of his heart were in a disorganized condition, and probably also the shock upon that weakened organ caused death.

THE CAUSE OF CHANG'S DEATH. Dr. Allen.-In my opinion, Chang died of a cerebral clot. From inquiry at his home, was led to believe that the lung symptoms were not due to pneumonia; indeed, were not severe enough to have been so caused. The suddenness of the death, the general atheroms of the arteries, and the fact that there had been preciously an attack of cerebral paralysis, all ndicated that the death was of cerebral origin. Eng probably died of fright, as the distended oladder seem to point to a profound emotional disturbance of the nervous system, the mind remaining clear until stuper came on-a stuper which was probably syncopal.

THE TWINS TWO DISTINCT PERSONS. Hollingswort indebted for the information given in this article as to their habits of life and the circumstances of their death, states that he has known them as residents in the neighborhood of Mount Airy, N. C., for some twenty years, during which time he has acted as their family physician. Chang, who is said to have derived his name from the Siamese word for "left," was the left of the pair, and was much smaller and more feeble than his brother Eng, whose name signifies "right." Their habits were very ac-tive. During the latter part of their life they and their families lived in two houses, about a mile and a half apart, and it was an inflexible rule that they should pass three days alter-nately at each house. So determined was this alternation maintained that sickness and death in one family had no effect upon the move ments of the father, and a dying or dead child was on one occasion left in obedience to it; indeed, Dr. Hollingsworth is very positive of the opinion that the death of the twins themselves was the result of this rule, or, at least, was materially hastened thereby. This will be made

pparent bereafter. The evidences during life that the twins were physiologically distinct entities were very numerous and apparent. They were different in form, tastes and dispositions; all their physical functions were performed separately and un-connectedly. What Chang liked to eat, Eng detested. Eng was very good-natured; Chang cross and irritable. The sickness of one had no effect upon the other; so that while one would be suffering from fever the pulse of the other would beat at its natural rate. The twins not rarely suffered from bilious attacks, but one never suffered at the same time as the other-a circumstance which seems somewhat singular in view of the close connection which the post mortem has shown to exist between the livers of the pair. Chang drank pretty heavily-at times getting drunk; but Eng never felt any in-fluence from the debauch of his brother-a

seemingly conclusive proof that there was no

free interchange in their circulations. The twins often quarreled, and, of course under the circumstances, their quarrels were bitter. They sometimes came to blows, and on one occasion came under the jurisdiction of the courts. After one of these difficulties Chang and Eng applied to Dr. Hollingsworth to sepa rate them, stating that they could not live longer together. Eng affirmed that Chang was so bad that he could live no longer with him and Chang stated that he was satisfied to be separated, only asking that he be given an equal chance with his brother, and that the band be cut exactly in the middle. But as Dr. Hollingsworth advised very decidedly against this, and declined to interfere, cooler counsels prevailed. In August, 1870, Chang suffered from a paralytic stroke, from which he never fully recovered, and during the last year of his life he several times said to Dr. Hollingsworth:

DEATH. On the Thursday evening preceding their death, the time having arrived for their de-parture from the house at which they were staying, the twins rode a raile and a half in an open wagon. The weather was very cold, the night being the severest of the winter. Chang had been complaining for some days of cough, with distress and acute pain in the chest. He was so unwell that his wife thought he would be unable to bear the trip, but he finally went. On Friday morning Chang reported that he felt better, but that in the night he had had such pain in the chest, and so much distress, that he thought he should have died.

The twins slept in a room by themselves or

"We can't live long."

with only a very young child present; and some time in the course of Friday night they got up and sat by the fire. As they were accu to do this frequently nothing was thought of it by those of the family who saw them, even though they heard Eng saying he was sleepy, and wanted to retire, and Chang insisting on remaining up, stating that his breathing was so bad that it would kill him to lie down. Finally, however, the couple went to bed again, and af-ter an hour or so the family heard some one call. No one went to the twins for some little t and when they did go Chang was dead and En was awake. He told his wife that he was yer bad off." and could not live. He complain of agonizing pain and distress, especially in his limbs. His surface was covered with a cold sweat. At his request his wife and children rubbed his legs and arms, and pulled and stretched them forcibly. This was steadily continued until he went into a stupor, which took place about an hour after the family were alarmed. The stupor continued up to death; according to the statements of the family there were no convulsions. Dr. Hollingsworth did not reach the house until after the death of both of the twins.

As bearing upon the question, what was the cause of the death of Chang? it is important to state that Dr. Hollingsworth had repeatedly told Chang and Eng that, in his opinion, the death of one did not necessarily compromise the life of the other; that he could separate them, by cutting close to the body of the dead one, without killing the living one. It would appear possible, in view of this, that the death of Eng was not simply the result of fright.

Further Dissections.

The dissection of the bond connecting the Siamese twins, the most important point at issue having been concluded, the only point remaining is the construction and relation of the hearts of the brothers, and although no regular examination has yet been made, it has been fully decided upon by the medical men that the same abnormal relation exists as in the case of the liver; that is that the aprices of the hearts approach each other, the heart of one of them being normally situated on the left side, and that of the other on the right side; but both were perfect organs as regards circulation. The experfect organs as regards circulation. The examination in this particular will be made from day to day, but the full report of facts in relation thereto will not be ready for some time.

william Scott, colored, of Laconia, Arkansas, is to be hanged for poisoning his wife.

A Boston butcher found two ladies' belt buckles in a cow'e stomach, but couldn't find the ladies.